

ARMY OF TREASURY EMPLOYEES MANAGED LIKE CLOCKWORK

Twenty-Four Hundred Men and Women Who Come and Go All Day and All Night With Machine-Like Regularity.

Minute Records Kept of Arrival and Departure of Every Clerk, Messenger, and Watchman in the Big Building.

Administrations change and Cabinet members come and go, but the Government departments are little affected by the political movements which sweep away their heads.

The great army of Government employees, above the reach of politicians and directed by chiefs who are protected by the civil service, moves on, indifferent to scandals and upheavals. Occasionally a man finds his way into the Cabinet who brings about desirable changes in his department. Others prove to be disorganizers. But the influence of the man in charge of a department is so indirect that he seldom makes much impression on the system which has been developed by chiefs of bureaus and other men in high places who have devoted a lifetime to the Government's business.

A Secretary may direct the general policy of his department in such a manner that his personality is felt, but the mainsprings of a department, the men who are responsible for the proper direction of the energy of the army of clerks, do not sit in the offices assigned to the Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries.

A Day at the Treasury.
In a great department, such as the Treasury Department, there are many employees whose day's work does not open at 9 o'clock or end at 4. The men who direct the movements of clerks and devise plans for hastening the work of bureaus do not watch the clock and busy themselves in computing their sick leaves to make sure that they do not exceed the limit allowed by the Government.

A day's visit to the Treasury Department affords an opportunity to study a system which is the development of years and the work of hundreds of men of executive ability. Twenty-four hundred employees carry on their work daily in the Treasury building. The time of all these people is accounted for to a minute, and punctuality has been so thoroughly instilled into this small army of employees that the average number of persons reported daily for tardiness does not exceed fifteen.

Chief Clerk Wallis H. Hills is responsible for the discipline of the department. Under his direction chiefs of divisions and the captain of the watch, H. A. Cohaugh, enforce rules and regulate the movements of employees.

Begin Work at 5:30 A. M.
The day's work in the Treasury Department is popularly supposed to begin at 9 o'clock, the hour when clerks must be at their desks, but several hundred employees are at work in the great building long before the arrival of the clerks. King Loving, a negro who fills the water coolers and looks after grate fires in season, is the first workman to enter the building in the morning. At 5:30 a watchman opens the main door on the east front of the building and admits Loving.

From 5:30 until 7:30 only members of the engineer's force are admitted to the building by the watchman who guard the Government's wealth. All laborers and messengers must be at their work by 8 o'clock. Many of them report early, and the guards are allowed to admit these men after 7:30.

Laborers or messengers entering the building after 9 o'clock go down on the watchman's tardy list and are reported to the captain of the watch. The tardy watchmen's tardy list and are reported by the chiefs who are over them.

Time Deducted From Vacation.
The lists from the chiefs and the captain of the watch are in the hands of

the appointment division before noon and the time lost is deducted from the vacation period of the procrastinators. The department shows much life at 8 o'clock. Messengers hurry through the corridors with mail and busy themselves arranging offices for the clerical force. In the basement the mechanics in the employ of the Treasury begin the repairing of furniture, blacksmithing, plumbing, and other work requiring skilled labor which is carried on in Secretary Shaw's busy department.

Secretary Shaw, the Assistant Secretaries, Chief Clerk Hills, and many of the chiefs of divisions are frequently in their offices long before the army of clerks arrives. All officers in the department who are appointed by the President, and the chief clerk and his assistants, are allowed to enter and leave the building from 8 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the evening without interruption. The movements of other officials are regulated by the watchman.

Bureau Chiefs Must Register.
Even chiefs of bureaus who enter the Treasury building out of office hours are halted by the guards and compelled to register. Many of these officials chafe under the strict rules of the department, but the watchmen have instructions, which they carry out to a letter. All bundles which employees carry from the building are subject to inspection, and it is not unusual for watchmen to search lunch boxes which division chiefs are about to carry from the building.

At 8:45 the entrances to the Treasury building become as busy as department store entrances on bargain days. The men are lost in the crowd of women clerks who make their way into the building. Women of all ages pass the watchmen. Grandmothers and young girls disappear through the crowded doors, but older women seem to prevail. Mourning veils and black gowns are numerous and give an onlooker the impression that the clerks have known more than their share of grief.

Kind-Hearted Watchmen.
A few minutes before 9 some of the younger men employed in the Treasury rush from the lunch rooms east of the department and run into the building still chewing their breakfasts. Every effort is made by the watchmen to keep their records free of tardy marks. At some of the doors the guards step outside and motion to the laggards who do not appreciate how near 9 o'clock it is. There is much hurrying and scurrying in the halls of the great department during the last few minutes of grace, but the number of clerks who fail to get into their seats before the clocks indicate 9 is surprisingly small. Work begins in the divisions with the promptness of a school opening.

After the clerks are seated the corridors are deserted. A few messengers may be seen moving from one part of the building to another, but the clerks do not frequent the halls and visit in work hours. The reading of newspapers and other unofficial matter is prohibited by the rules of the department, and clerks are not allowed to receive callers in office hours. The chiefs of divisions are responsible for the enforcement of these rules in their divisions, and watchmen are accountable for the conduct of clerks in the corridors.

At the Lunch Hour.
Hundreds of visitors pass through the Treasury Department daily between 9 in the morning and 4 in the afternoon, but they do not interfere with the work of the employees. In fact, visitors see into few of the large offices where scores of clerks are busy at work. Tourists are more interested in watching the giant mangle which chew up worn-out paper money than in looking at employees who are laboring over volumes of dry records, and gather about the rooms where only iron bars stand between them and millions of dollars.

Clerks are allowed half an hour for lunch between 12 and 1 o'clock. If the day is pleasant hundreds of the employees eat their lunches in the cafes and lunch rooms near the Treasury Department, but in unfavorable weather the Treasury cafe in the corridor of one of the upper floors of the building is well patronized by clerks who do not carry a lunch box.

Orders for lunches are taken in the building early in the morning that the

caterer may know how many to prepare for. The Treasury cafe has had a sad history, and officials in the department have finally learned that no man can afford to run it who does not have other eating houses in the city. Its business is regulated entirely by the weather. When it rains the cafe flourishes, and when the sun shines the cafe manager finds himself without customers.

No Eating While at Work.
It used to be the custom of Treasury clerks to eat their meals in the office where they were employed, and then to go outside the building for an hour, presumably to get lunch. Under Secretary Cope this practice was stopped. The time during which clerks eat and rest at noon is carefully computed. Most of the chiefs of divisions and other men in prominent positions have their lunches carried to their offices from the cafe by messengers, and do not leave the building at the noon hour. The afternoon is not unlike the morning in the Treasury Department. Messengers and clerks move quietly about from office to office, and in the basement laborers and mechanics busy themselves with the heavier work of the department. At 3:45 the little army of charwomen, who care for the great building, begins to arrive. The women have quarters in the basement, where they change their clothes. They then report to a woman timekeeper and take their seats in a long corridor, where they wait until 4:15, the hour when their work begins.

Charwomen of All Classes.
Seventy women are employed in cleaning the Treasury Department building. They are young and old, black and white, and seem to be from nearly all stations in life. Some of the women are young and pretty, and dress in good taste. Others are the picture of misery. Many of them are mothers of families in reduced circumstances, who add to their small incomes by working daily from 4:15 until 6:30.

One woman who now lives on the \$20 a month she earns by doing cleaning for the Government was starving when she was found by charitable women, who made her condition known to Treasury Department officials, and managed to get her a position there. The life story of many of the other charwomen is equally sad.

Leaving Time.
At 4 o'clock the great army of clerks makes its way from the building. No clerk can leave the building before 4. The watchmen stand by the doors and call to a halt any employee who may desert their work before 4. Sometimes a slight difference in the time of clocks in different parts of the building causes some employees to get out of their offices a little ahead of time. Watchmen make an allowance of one or two minutes for this variation, but cannot be induced to allow clerks to leave the building who are at the entrances as much as five minutes ahead of the closing hour.

Laborers and charwomen begin cleaning the offices and corridors fifteen minutes after the clerks have left. The men do lifting and other heavy work necessary in cleaning, while the sweeping, scrubbing, and dusting is done by the women. Most of the messengers leave the building before 5 o'clock, and at 6:30 the cleaners have completed their work and leave the building to the watchmen, who stand guard during the night.

"DARED" BY PLAYMATE BOY FELL TO DEATH

Not to Be Outdone, Lad Attempted to Climb Long Guy Rope.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., July 11.—Because he would not take a "dare," little Seth Robinson now lies dead in his home at Wharton.

The boy and his young playmate, Johnny Gloden, were playing about the Taylor mine when Johnny started to climb a guy rope to the top of the 175-foot stack, and "dared" Seth to follow him. The little fellow started up on another guy rope.

When about 100 feet up the rope he suddenly cried out that he was falling, and a moment later let go and dropped. He fell on the iron roof of an out-building, but his fall was so great that he broke through the roof and struck the floor inside. Gloden slid down his rope to safety.

PRIZEFIGHTING ENDS.

BALTIMORE, July 11.—Mayor Mc Lane announced last night that he would not, in his term, issue a permit for a boxing or sparring contest. That means that there will not be any authorized prizefighting here in the next four years.

NAMED AS WATCHMAN.

John T. Kengia has been appointed watchman at the Washington Asylum, vice Eugene Welsh, who recently declined the position.

CHANCE TO WIN WIFE BY FORTUNE'S WHEEL

Bride Will Surrender to Lucky Man—Provided, It's Mutual Bargain.

PITTSBURGH, July 11.—A novel feature in connection with the fifth anniversary of the Avalon volunteer fire department, which will be celebrated July 16 and 17, will be the operation of a huge wheel of fortune.

Among the prizes which will be offered will be an introduction to a young woman, a resident of the borough, who will offer her hand to the successful winner of the chief prize, providing both are satisfied with each other.

HUMPHREY NOW A LICENSE INSPECTOR

The Commissioners have accepted the resignation of John Humphrey, a clerk in the office of the Health Department. Mr. Humphrey has accepted the position of Assistant License Inspector in the office of the Assessor.

JUDGE CAMPBELL CONVALESCENT.

Judge Frank L. Campbell, Assistant Attorney General for the Interior Department, expects to return to his desk on Monday. He has been ill with typhoid fever, and is now recuperating at Ocean City, Md. S. B. Prouditt has been the acting Assistant Attorney General in the absence of Judge Campbell.

SOURCE OF CHOLERA INFECTION IN MANILA

Natives Bathe in Shallow Water, and Also Use It for Drinking.

Officers of the Marine Hospital Service think they have determined the source of cholera infection in Manila, and believe they will be able to drive that disease entirely out of the city. A special investigation is now being made to establish their theory.

Chief Quarantine Officer Heiser, at Manila, reports to Surgeon General Wyman on the subject as follows: "A careful study of the cholera cases of the past few weeks shows that the majority of them occurred on vessels lying in the shallow side of the river. This would indicate that the river is infected, especially near the banks, where the water is sluggish and does not readily mix with that of the current. It is here also that the native crews bathe, and it is no uncommon sight to see them dip this water up and use it for drinking and for washing vegetables."

"Another strong point in favor of the infection being due to this stagnant water is the fact that no white people have been affected and that cholera is found only among Filipinos, and that they are the only persons who come in contact with the suspected water."

"Assistant Surgeon Long is at present making a special investigation of this matter, the result of which will be reported later. If the source of this infection could be definitely determined, no doubt a remedy could be supplied which would result in ridding Manila entirely of cholera."

LILLER MAY DISRUPT SOLDIER ORGANIZATION

Spanish-American War Veterans Threaten Secession.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 11.—Wisconsin veterans of the Spanish-American war will demand that W. C. Liller, formerly adjutant general of the organization, be prosecuted for alleged frauds while in office.

The Wisconsin veterans passed a resolution at their session yesterday, in which they declare that if prosecution is not in progress in four months the Wisconsin branch will withdraw from the national organization.

W. A. Aschmann, commander of the Hugh J. McGrath Camp, was indignant at the morning's meeting of the Wisconsin department for adjutant general of the national body.

There are no representatives of the Spanish-American War Veterans in the city who are in a position to discuss the proposed prosecution of Adjutant General Liller. The officers of the Spanish War Veterans, the older organization, of which Liller was once adjutant general, know nothing about the matter.

If the Wisconsin veterans withdraw from the organization it is certain they are going to join the Spanish War Veterans. There is now a movement on foot for consolidation.

Commander M. Emmet Urell is chairman of a committee which is busy trying to bring the two organizations together.

SCIENTISTS ARRIVE IN THE BAHAMAS

Curator Bean in Party Sent Out by the Baltimore Geographical Society.

Word has been received at the National Museum that the scientific expedition to the Bahamas organized by the Geographical Society of Baltimore arrived safely at Nassau and has left that port to begin its work.

The expedition is on the schooner William H. Van Name, 97 tons, 100 feet long, 26 feet wide, 5 feet draft, commanded by Capt. C. D. Flowers. She left Baltimore the first week in June, but after getting to the capes, encountered such persistent head winds that she returned to Norfolk until the weather conditions should become more favorable.

The expedition carries about twenty-five scientists and expects to accomplish valuable results. It is the first organized by the Geographical Society of Baltimore, and if it is the success assured, others will be sent out from year to year.

Barton A. Bean, curator of fishes in the Smithsonian Institution, is accompanying the party to make a special study of the fishes of the islands. Because of the uneven coral formations of the sea bottom, ordinary dredging in some of the waters to be visited has been found impossible by previous marine zoologists and Mr. Bean has constructed some special apparatus, the workings of which will be of special interest to deep sea dredgers all over the world.

Among the other undertakings of the expedition will be the culture of bacteria, the study of mosquitoes and malaria, and the observation of marine life at great depths through panes of glass inserted in the bottom of a dory. A monument will be established as a bench mark, to which the mean sea level can be referred and any change in the altitude of this monument above the mean sea level will indicate the rise and fall of the earth's crust.

A self-registering tide gauge will be established at Nassau and will be maintained for at least one year by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. The Department of Agriculture has allowed the following officials to accompany the party: Dr. Oliver L. Fassig, section director, United States Weather Bureau, in charge of observations on climatology and physics, and C. M. Mooney, J. C. Britton, and E. C. Hughes, who will conduct a soil survey.

Dr. Fassig carries several special kites for aerial exploration and will conduct magnetic observations. He will be assisted by J. E. Routh, Geology, botany, medicine, and other branches of science are represented by the other members of the party. Sir Gilbert T. Carter, governor of the Bahamas, who has been active in promoting the expedition, will accompany it on its travels.

PAVEMENT EXPLODES AND CAUSES A PANIC

WILMINGTON, Del., July 11.—With a report that startled the neighborhood and with force sufficiently strong to tear up the pavement for an area of five square feet, some chemical compound in the concrete pavement in front of the residence of James T. Scott exploded as a result of the warm weather.

Nobody was injured by the flying concrete, but several persons who were in the vicinity of the scene of the explosion were badly frightened.

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Printed Foulardettes.
Warranted to wear and retain their luster. Formerly 15c sold at 37½c. Sale price 15c

32-inch White Persian Lawn.
Fine and Sheer. Sold formerly at 18c.
Special—12½c Yard—Special.

A large lot of Fine Mercerized Madras—Piques, Warp Wools, and striped Shirtings, and Plain Chevrons. These are materials that have sold for 25c and 29c yard. Special, to close them at, yard	25 pieces Brown Linen Crash, 22 inches wide; just the thing for seashore and mountain wear. This is a special value for, yard	One case White 40-inch Lawn for dresses, maids' aprons, and used very extensively for linings. This is a 12½c kind. Special for this lot only
19 cents	25 cents	9 cents

One case White Cannon Cloth, for shirt-waist suits; sold formerly at 25c. Special, yard..... 15c
Linen Batiste, fine, sheer quality; sold formerly at 25c. We offer this lot at half price. Yard..... 12½c

Women's Summer Skirts.

Hot days and warm evenings have few terrors for the woman who selects one of these cool skirts.

Women's Walking Skirts, of good quality Duck, with black and white, and navy and white polka dots; also with black and white and navy and white rings stitched at bottom; formerly sold at \$2.98.

Special—\$1.98—Special

White Linen Skirt, with tucks and trimmings of embroidery; sold formerly at \$3.98.

Special—\$4.48—Special

White Pique Skirts, strictly tailored-finished; sold formerly at \$4.98.

Special—\$3.48—Special

Pique Walking Skirts, in navy, black, and white; latest styles. Price, \$4.98, \$5.98, \$6.98.

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